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community scoffed at the idea of a club of all nations. It was not until Mr. Mead clearly and cogently pointed out to them the great opportunity which the Americans have of learning from the foreigner, and of doing by him what they would have him do by them were they to visit his country, that the club found favor.

At present we are in most of our clubs centering our attention upon May 18th, Hague Day. In each community in which there is a Cosmopolitan Club we are trying to induce the university authorities to call a general convocation of students and citizens in which some speaker of national reputation is to discuss the peace movement.

Our movement continues to expand with phenomenal rapidity. Within the last few weeks two new clubs have been organized, one at Pennsylvania State College and one at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Nor is this all. At Wooster, at Indiana, at Western Reserve, at St. Louis University, there is every indication that soon new branches will spring up. Thus do we hope to march steadily onward until a university will consider itself hardly respectable if it does not have a Cosmopolitan Club.

The executive chapter of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs for this year, that at the University of Illinois, had the misfortune of seeing its beautiful home visited by a conflagration on March 14, which caused a damage of about \$2,500. Yet even this could not destroy the enthusiasm of the members, for, says a letter from one of its members, "the fellows, some of whom are paying their way through, are hit pretty hard, but we keep in good spirits. This is another test for our club, and we are going through it in fine shape. Although temporarily spread over the Twin City, our strong union is not broken, and in a meeting held right after the fire, we had a record attendance."

This is a characteristic of Cosmopolitans wherever found. Though our members represent every nationality, creed and color, they stand united. "Above all nations is humanity" is the proud motto of the Association. Humanity, all embracing, all including, linked with the idea of brotherly love, of sympathetic understanding, of service to mankind, of "Peace on earth, goodwill toward men" — that is a bond of union far transcending national, religious or color lines of demarcation.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

## Peace Society of the City of New York.

BY WILLIAM H. SHORT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

The circulation of our battleship circular has met with a very friendly and enthusiastic reception from the press in various parts of the country and Canada. One large New York City Daily, as well as papers in the states of Pennsylvania, Missouri, Iowa and Ohio, are reproducing the circular in its entirety in a full page article with cuts, which will be supplemented by editorial comments.

The representatives of the peace societies in Southern California, Illinois, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, and the Mohonk Arbitration Conference have written us enthusiastic letters ordering large numbers of the circulars for distribution in their work. A

Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church has taken twenty thousand copies for use among the clergy of his denomination. One gentleman writes us: "Let me congratulate you on the happy and graphic presentation of these stupendous figures. You have visualized the argument." Another, a life member of our Society: "I want to congratulate you on the '\$12,000,000 Battleship Circular,' which has just come to my notice. It is without exception the most effective peace circular that I have even seen."

The editor of one of the leading agricultural papers in the West writes us: "We have your circular of the 14th. You voice the sentiment, I think, of about ninety-seven per cent. of the American public. The expense of this government in maintaining a standing army and navy is bound to have a reaction in time. We have recruiting stations all over the United States, taking our best men from the workshops and the farms, and giving them a trip around the world at our expense, and it is time it should stop. I am more than pleased that somebody is trying to wake the people up to these conditions."

*The Independent*, in an editorial on this circular, entitled "Naval Madness," on March 3, says: "If Congress will do nothing, the American people must act. In these United States, whose geographical isolation is a better protection from enemies without than fifty navies, the people will not be fooled much longer in going along the path whose destination is national bankruptcy, simply for the sake of the Navy Leagues, ordnance manufacturers and every incipient 'Fighting Bob' who hopes some day to lead another American armada on its gastronomic voyage around the world. Besides, this mad scramble to beat Europe completely ignores The Hague and the other peaceful agencies already in existence for the settling of international difficulties."

The Society has just completed arrangements for a course of lectures to be given before the students of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, on the peace movement. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer will begin the course on April 14, and will take for his subject "The Rationality of Peace as Against War." He will be followed on the 21st by Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, who will speak on the "Commercial Causes of Militarism and Industrial Reasons for Peace." Dr. Joseph Silverman will speak on the 28th on "Perpetual Peace or Perpetual War," and Mr. Hamilton Holt will close the course on May 5 with his illustrated lecture on "The Federation of the World."

## The American School Peace League.

BY FANNIE FERN ANDREWS, SECRETARY.

One of the most illuminating publications in the interest of the school peace movement is the "Memorial Day Annual," issued by C. P. Cary, State Superintendent of Instruction in Wisconsin. The opening words of the foreword admirably express the significance of observing patriotic holidays:

"In the lives of progressive nations events of transcendent importance have taken place on certain dates. The most important of these dates are celebrated each recurring anniversary and form the patriotic holidays of the year. The events celebrated are connected with the successful defense or establishment of principles to which the

nation must continue to adhere, if it is to fulfill its mission and share in the world's progress. Hence such holidays are of vital moment to the nation which has established them.

"But as the years go by, a patriotic holiday may fail to receive that kind of attention which fosters the principles for which it stands. Indeed, the celebration may take on such a character that it weakens instead of strengthens the original purpose. It is here that the schools have a patriotic duty to fulfill."

Mr. Cary believes that definite instruction should be given on these occasions, and to this end has prepared the Annual. He has included in this a number of poems, abstracts of addresses, descriptions, quotations, and a flag drill, which may be used for Memorial and Flag Day observance, finishing the chapter with a suggestive program for Memorial Day. The next two chapters consist of exercises for Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays; and the last is devoted to Peace Day. Mr. Cary has given in this chapter a brief description of the two Hague conferences, several well selected poems, abstracts of addresses by Secretary of War Dickinson, Charles E. Jefferson, Cyrus W. Field, Carlyle and Wilbur F. Gordy. He also devotes some space to the American School Peace League and gives in full the announcement of the peace prize contest. The chapter finishes with quotations from James Russell Lowell, James Bryce, Theodore Parker, Andrew Carnegie, Erasmus, General Sherman, Wellington, Cicero, Hume, John Hay, Baroness von Suttner, Longfellow, Pope Innocent III, the resolutions adopted at the Chicago Peace Conference, and one selected from the Hindu, — "To those of a noble disposition the whole world is but one family." The suggestive program which ends the chapter is one which will interest every teacher who reads it. In the list of references to the Township Library List for Patriotic Holidays, Mr. Cary has cited nearly thirty "Heroes of Peace" whose names are included in the subject-headings of the Township Library List. He also states where literature on international peace may be obtained.

Since this Annual goes to every teacher in Wisconsin, we may fairly expect that the Eighteenth of May will be generally observed in the schools of this State. We wish that such a manual might be placed in the hands of the teachers of all the States.

Plans are in operation for the organization of State Branches in Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana. The special importance of the Branch of the Summer School of the South is obvious in the organization of Branches in the Southern States, inasmuch as the members of this Branch are vigorously promoting the work of the League in their respective communities. The initial steps in the formation of Branches in the Southern States has in every case been taken by the secretary of the Branch of the Summer School of the South. Professor Claxton, president of this Branch, and also president of the Summer School of the South, is planning again this year to make the subject of the international peace movement a part of the program of the summer school.

Under the title, "A Richer Moral Ideal," Professor Claxton gave a most impressive address on the development of the idea of international peace at the meeting of the Department of Superintendence at Indianapolis the first week in March. All who heard him pronounced this

the great feature of the Convention. This speech had much to do with influencing the Committee on Resolutions to pass the following resolution: "That May 18, the anniversary of the first Hague Peace Conference, be observed in the schools by setting aside a portion of the day for appropriate exercises in recognition of the endeavor of the nations to establish a higher moral ideal in international relations."

Several thousand of the peace day program, which was arranged by the secretary of the League, have been distributed. The New York Peace Society has bought fifteen hundred to give to the teachers in the schools of the city, and several of the State Superintendents of Instruction have made reprints of this and sent to every teacher in their respective States. Among these are Mr. J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of North Carolina and President of the National Education Association, which meets in Boston next July.

The members of the League are still distributing the Congressional pamphlet containing addresses by Congressman Richard Bartholdt, Congressman J. A. Tawney, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and Mr. Andrew Carnegie. These have proved to be of great benefit in the preparation of essays in the prize contest. The publications of the International School of Peace, the American Peace Society, the New York Peace Society and the International Conciliation Association have also been sent to pupils who have been competing for the prizes.

The peace pin contest is attracting wide attention throughout the country. Superintendents have generally placed this in charge of the drawing teachers.

The library campaign is going on, and we hope before a year goes by we shall see at least a few libraries in each State of the Union with the international peace literature on their shelves.

The Secretary will speak before the Georgia State Teachers' Association on April 30, and before the teachers of Buffalo on May 7, and other smaller meetings will be addressed between these two dates.

### International Patriotism.

#### The University of Utah Observes Washington's Birthday as its Annual Peace Day.

BY PROFESSOR TORILD ARNOLDSON.

On the 2d of June, 1905, the Lake Mohonk Conference adopted a resolution, appealing to the universities and colleges of the United States to put forth their concerted efforts to secure among undergraduates early and careful considerations of the principles of international arbitration. As a most appropriate day for students' meetings was suggested the 22d of February, especially in view of the fact that it was Washington who, as President, laid the foundation of the practice of arbitration which has distinguished the foreign policy of the United States.

By a circular issued later in the same year this resolution was communicated to the respective colleges, and seems to have been sympathetically received. The University of Utah, through the practical idealism of its president, was one of the first to respond, and observed the following 22d of February, not only as a national holiday, but also as a day of service for what is frequently